

REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, 5, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17, 21-24, 26, 27, and 30 were pending. By this Amendment, Applicants have amended claims 1, 15, and 21; cancelled claims 22-24 and 30; and added new claims 31 and 32. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

The examiner rejected claims 15, 17, 21-24, and 30 under § 112, second paragraph. As suggested by the examiner, Applicants have deleted the phrase “and not part of a single lamp enclosure.” With respect to claims 15 and 17, there appears to be a difference in view as to what the term “concentric” means. The examiner appears to indicate that it can only mean that the rings can be in the same plane. Applicants disagree. The term “concentric” can mean “having a common center” but can also mean “having a common axis” as in the term “coaxial.” Attached is a page from a dictionary confirming this. The claims as well as FIG. 4 are consistent with this “coaxial” definition. Claims 15 and 17 were not rejected on the basis of any prior art, and claim 15 has been rewritten in independent form.

With respect to claim 21 and the claims dependent thereon, the only issue appears to be the amendment to claim 21 to change “DVD” to “workpiece”, and to change the dependency of claim 30. Claim 21 has been amended and made dependent on claim 1.

Of the claims that remain, claims 1, 2, 5, and 8 were rejected as being unpatentable over Yamada and Panico, U.S. Patent No. 4,495,040 and claims 13 and 27 further in view of Buazza; claims 12 and 26 were rejected as being unpatentable over Panico and Buazza; claims 21-22 were rejected as unpatentable over Rosenthal and Panico, with claims 23, 24, and 30 rejected further in view of Yamada.

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Applicants have contended that the examiner's position is conclusory, and is the result of impermissible hindsight, i.e., using applicant's disclosure as the basis for what now appears to be common sense. The examiner disagrees with this contention in his response to arguments and states that one of skill would have appreciated that there was no adhesive in the center and thus no reason to waste excess energy applying pulsed light to that area. Applicants note, however, that in Yamada '778 the main embodiments all include an elongated lamp and no apparent indication of any attempt to direct energy to the periphery and avoid directing energy to the center. If it is obvious, why not in this other configuration?

The configuration of the reflector and the benefit of the configuration are all found in the application, and are not found in any of the cited prior art. Consequently, applicants content that it is hindsight to take both the configuration and the reason for doing it and assume that one of skill looking at a prior document such as Yamada would have come up with this configuration.

Regarding claims 13 and 27 and the rejection over Buazza, applicant reiterates the position that a typical helical lamp would not have turns in planes parallel to a work piece, but would be angled, and secondly the central axis around which the helix is oriented is typically parallel to the plane of the work piece and not perpendicular. The examiner has not responded to this.

All claims should now be in condition for allowance, and accordingly a notice of allowance is respectfully requested.

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Please charge any fee or credit any excess that may be due in connection with this matter to our deposit account No. 08-0219, and please consider this a request for any extension fee that may be due in connection with this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

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con-centrate \kän(t)-sən-trāt, -sen- v *tr*-at-ed; -trät-ing [com- + L *centrum* center] *vi* (1646) 1 *a*: to bring or direct toward a common center or objective: *FOCUS* *b*: to gather into one body; mass, or force (power was concentrated in a few able hands) 2 *a*: to make less dilute (~ syrup) *b*: to separate a valuable material from (~ an ore) *c*: to express or exhibit in condensed form ~ *vi* 1: to draw toward or meet in a common center, 2: *GATHER, COLLECT* 3: to concentrate one's powers, efforts, or attention (~ on a problem) — **con-centra-tive** \-trät-iv *adj* — **con-cent-ra-tor** \-trät-ər *n*

concentrate *n* (1883) 1: something concentrated; *esp*: a food reduced in bulk by elimination of fluid (orange juice) 2: a feedstuff (as grains) relatively rich in digestible nutrients — compare *ROUGHAGE*

con-cen-tra-tion \kän(t)-sən-trä-shən, -sen- *n* (1634) 1: the act or process of concentrating: the state of being concentrated; *esp*: direction of attention to a single object 2: a concentrated mass or thing 3: the relative content of a component: *STRENGTH*

concentration camp *n* (1901) 1: a camp where persons (as prisoners of war, political prisoners, or refugees) are detained or confined

con-cen-tric \kän-sen-trik, (Y)kän- *adj* [ML *concentricus*, fr. L *com- + centrum* center] (14c) 1: having a common center (~ circles) 2: having a common axis: *COAXIAL* — **con-cen-tri-cal-ly** \-tri-k(ə)-lē *adv* — **con-cen-tri-ci-ty** \kän-sen-tris-ət-ē *n*

con-cept \kän-sept *n* [L *conceptum*, neut. of *concepere*, pp. of *concipere* to conceive] (1835) 1: something conceived in the mind: *THOUGHT, NOTION* 2: an abstract or generic idea generalized from particular instances *syn* see *IDEA*

con-cept-a-cle \kän-sep-ti-kəl *n* [NL *conceptaculum*, fr. L *receptacle*, fr. *concepere*, pp. of *concipere* to take in] (1835): an external cavity containing reproductive cells in algae (as of the genus *Fucus*)

con-cep-tion \kän-sep-shən *n* [ME *conception*, fr. OF *conception*, fr. L *conception*, *concepere*, pp. of *concipere*] (14c) 1 *a*: (1): the act of becoming pregnant: the state of being conceived (2): *EMBRYO, FETUS* *b* *archaic*: BEGINNING (joy had the like ~ in our eyes — Shak.) 2 *a*: the capacity, function, or process of forming or understanding ideas or abstractions or their symbols *b*: a general idea: *CONCEPT* *c*: a complex product of abstract or reflective thinking *d*: the sum of a person's ideas and beliefs concerning something 3: the originating of something in the mind *syn* see *IDEA* — **con-cep-tion-al** \-shən-əl *adj* — **con-cep-tive** \-sep-tiv *adj*

con-cep-tual \kän-sep-chə(-wə), -kän-, -sepsh-wə *adj* [ML *conceptualis* of thought, fr. LL *conceptus* act of conceiving, thought, fr. L *concepere*, pp.] (1834) 1: of, relating to, or consisting of concepts — **con-cep-tual-ity** \-sep-chə-wəl-ət-ē, -shə- *n* — **con-cep-tual-ly** *adv*

conceptual art *n* (ca. 1969): art in which the artist's intent is to convey a concept rather than to create an art object — **conceptual artist** *n*

con-cep-tual-ism \-sep-chə(-wə)-liz-əm, -sepsh-wə- *n* (1837): a theory in philosophy intermediate between realism and nominalism that universals exist in the mind as concepts of discourse or as predicates which may be properly affirmed of reality — **con-cep-tual-is-tic** \-sep-chə(-wə)-tis-tik, -sepsh-wə- *adj* — **con-cep-tual-is-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē *adv*

con-cep-tu-al-ist \-sep-chə(-wə)-list, -sepsh-wə- *n* (ca. 1785): an adherent to the tenets of conceptualism or of conceptual art

con-cep-tu-al-ize \-sep-chə(-wə)-liz, -sepsh-wə- *vt* -ized; -iz-ing (1909) 1: to form a concept of; *esp*: to interpret conceptually — **con-cep-tu-al-iza-tion** \-sep-chə(-wə)-lī-zā-shən, -sepsh-wə- *n* — **con-cep-tu-al-ize** \-sep-chə(-wə)-lī-zər, -sepsh-wə- *n*

con-cep-tus \kän-sep-təs *n* [L, one conceived, fr. pp. of *concipere* to conceive] (1940): *FETUS*

con-cern \kän-səm *vb* [ME *concernen*, fr. MF & ML; MF *concerner*, fr. ML *concernere*, fr. LL, to sift together, mingle, fr. L *com- +cernere* to sift — more at *CERTAIN*] *vi* (15c) 1 *a*: to relate to; be about (the novel ~s three soldiers) *b*: to bear on 2: to have an influence on 3: to be a care, trouble, or distress to (her ill health ~s me) 4: *ENGAGE, OCCUPY* (he ~s himself with trivia) ~ *vi*, *obs*: to be of importance: *MATTER*

concern *n* (1655) 1 *a*: marked interest or regard usu. arising through a personal tie or relationship *b*: an uneasy state of blended interest, uncertainty, and apprehension 2: something that relates or belongs to one: *AFFAIR* 3: matter for consideration 4: an organization or establishment for business or manufacture 5: *CONTRIVANCE, GADGET* *syn* see *CARE*

con-cern-ed (1656) 1: ANXIOUS, WORRIED (~ for her safety) 2 *a*: interestedly engaged (~ with books and music) *b*: culpably involved: *IMPLICATED* (arrested all ~)

con-cern-ing *prep* (15c): relating to: *REGARDING*

con-cern-ment \kän-səm-mənt *n* (1621) 1: something in which one is concerned 2: *IMPORTANCE, CONSEQUENCE* 3 *archaic*: INVOLVEMENT, PARTICIPATION 4: SOLICITUDE, ANXIETY

con-cert \kän(t)-särt, -kän-särt *n* [F, fr. It *concerto*, fr. *concertare*] (1586) 1 *obs*: musical harmony: *CONCORD* 2 *a*: agreement in design or plan: union formed by mutual communication of opinion and views *b*: a concerted action (the sacrifice was hailed with a ~ of praise) 3: a public performance of music or dancing — **concert** *adj* — *In concert*: TOGETHER

con-cert \kän-särt *vb* [F *concertier*, fr. OIt *concertare*, fr. LL, fr. L, to contend, fr. *com- + certare* to strive, fr. *certus* decided, determined — more at *CERTAIN*] *vi* (1694) 1: to make a plan for (~ measures for aiding the poor) 2: to settle or adjust by conferring and reaching an agreement (got together to ~ their differences) ~ *vi*: to act in harmony or conjunction

con-cert-ed \kän-särt-əd *adj* (1716) 1 *a*: mutually contrived or agreed on (~ effort) *b*: performed in unison (~ artillery fire) 2: arranged in parts for several voices or instruments — **con-cert-ed-ly** *adv* — **con-cert-ed-ness** *n*

con-cert-go-er \kän(t)-sört-gō(-ə)r, -kän-sört- *n* (1855): one who frequently attends concerts — **con-cert-go-ing** \-gō-ing, -gō(-jīng) *n* or *adj*

con-cert grand \kän(t)-sört-, -kän-sört- *n* (ca. 1891): a grand piano of the largest size adapted in volume, timbre, and brilliance of tone to concert use

con-cer-ti-na \kän(t)-sär-tē-nə *n* (1837) 1: a musical instrument of the accordion family 2: a coiled barbed wire for use as an obstacle — called also *concertina wire*

con-cer-ti-no \kän-chär-tē(-nō) *n*, *pl* -nos [It, dim. of *concerto*] (1801) 1: the solo instruments in a concerto grosso 2: a short concerto

con-cer-tize \kän(t)-sär-tiz *vi* -ized; -iz-ing (1883): to perform professionally in concerts

con-cert-master \kän(t)-särt-mas-tər or **con-cert-meis-ter** \-mi-star *n* [G *Konzertmeister*, fr. *Konzert* concert + *meister* master] (1876): the leader of the first violins of an orchestra and by custom usu. the assistant to the conductor

con-cer-to \kän-cher-tō (jō also -chört- *n*, *pl* -ti (-jē) or -tos [It, fr. *concerto* concert] (1730): a piece for one or more soloists and orchestra with three contrasting movements

concerto grosso \-grō(-jō), -grō- *n*, *pl* *concerti* gros-si \-jō(-jē) [It, lit., big concerto] (1724): a baroque orchestral composition featuring a small group of solo instruments contrasting with the full orchestra

concert pitch *n* (1767) 1: INTERNATIONAL PITCH 2: a high state of fitness, tension, or readiness

con-ces-sion \kän-sesh-ən *n* [F or L; F, fr. L *concession-*, *concessio*, fr. *concessus*, pp. of *concedere* to concede] (15c) 1 *a*: the act or an instance of conceding *b*: the admitting of a point claimed in argument 2: something conceded: *a*: *ACKNOWLEDGMENT, ADMISSION* *b*: *GRANT* *c* (1): a grant of land or property *esp*. by a government in return for services or for a particular use (2): a right to undertake and profit by a specified activity (3): a lease of a portion of premises for a particular purpose; also: the portion leased or the activities carried on — **con-ces-sion-al** \-sesh-nəl, -ən- *adj* — **con-ces-sion-ary** \-sesh-ə-ner-ē *adj*

con-ces-sion-aire \kän-sesh-ə(-nə) *r*, -ne(ə)r *n* [F *concessionnaire*, fr. *concession*] (1862): the owner or operator of a concession: *esp*: one that operates a refreshment stand at a recreational center

con-ces-sion-er \kän-sesh-ə(-nər) *n* (ca. 1891): *CONCESSIONAIRE*

con-ces-sive \kän-ses-iv *adj* (1711) 1: denoting concession (a ~ clause) 2: making for or being a concession — **con-ces-sive-ly** *adv*

conch \kän-k, -känch, -känk *n*, *pl* *conchs* \känks, -känks, or *conches* \kän-chəz [L *concha* mussel, mussel shell, fr. Gk *konchē*: akin to Skt *śankha* conch shell] (14c) 1: any of various large spiral-shelled marine gastropod mollusks (as of the genera *Strombus* and *Cassini*); also: its shell used *esp*. for cameos 2 *often cap*: a native or resident of the Florida keys 3: *CONCHA* 2

conch- or concho- comb form [Gk *konch-*, *koncho-*, fr. *konchē*]: shell (*conchology*) (*concholin*)

con-cha \kän-kə *n*, *pl* *con-chae* \-kē, -kī [It & L; It *conca* semidome, apse, fr. LL *concha*, fr. L *shell*] (1598) 1 *a*: the plain semidome of an apse *b*: *APSE* 2: something shaped like a shell: *esp*: the largest and deepest concavity of the external ear — **con-chal** \-kəl *adj*

con-choi-dal \kän-koid-əl, -kän- *adj* [Gk *konchoeidēs* like a mussel, fr. *konchē*] (1666): having elevations or depressions shaped like the inside surface of a bivalve shell — **con-choi-dal-ly** \-lē *adv*

con-chol-ogy \kän-käl-ə-jē *n* (1776) 1: a branch of zoology that deals with shells 2: a treatise on shells — **con-chol-og-ist** \-jst *n*

con-cierge \kän-syerzh *n*, *pl* *con-cierges* \-syerzh(-əz) [F, modif. of L *conservus* fellow slave, fr. *com- + servus* slave] (1647) 1: a resident in an apartment building *esp*. in France who serves as doorman, landlord's representative, and janitor 2: a usu. multilingual hotel staff member *esp*. in Europe who handles luggage and mail, makes reservations, and arranges tours for the guests

con-cil-i-ar \kän-sil-ē-ər *adj* [L *conciliarius* council] (1677): of, relating to, or issued by a council — **con-cil-i-ar-ly** *adv*

con-cil-i-ate \kän-sil-ē-āt *vb* -at-ed; -at-ing [L *conciliatus*, pp. of *conciliare* to assemble, unite, win over, fr. *concilius* assembly, council — more at *COUNCIL*] *vi* (1545) 1: to gain (as goodwill) by pleasing acts 2: to make compatible: *RECONCILE* 3: *APPEASE* ~ *vi*: to become friendly or agreeable *syn* see *PACIFY* — **con-cil-i-a-tion** \-sil-ē-ā-shən *n* — **con-cil-i-a-tive** \-sil-ē-āt-iv *adj* — **con-cil-i-a-tor** \-āt-ər *n* — **con-cil-i-a-to-ry** \-sil-ya-tōr-ē, -sil-ē-ā-, -tōr- *adj*

con-cin-ni-ty \kän-sin-ət-ē *n*, *pl* -ties [L *concinna*, fr. *concinna* skillfully put together] (1531): harmony or elegance of design *esp*. of literary style in adaptation of parts to a whole or to each other

con-cise \kän-sis *adj* [L *concisus*, fr. pp. of *concidere* to cut up, fr. *com- + caedere* to cut, strike; akin to MHG *heie* mallet, Arm *xait* to prick] (1590) 1: marked by brevity of expression or statement; free from all elaboration and superfluous detail 2: cut short: *BRIEF* — **con-cise-ly** *adv* — **con-cise-ness** *n*

syn *CONCISE, TERSE, SUCCINCT, LACONIC, SUMMARY, PITHY, COMPENDIOUS* mean very brief in statement or expression. *CONCISE* suggests the removal of all that is superfluous or elaborate; *TERSE* implies pointed conciseness; *SUCCINCT* implies the greatest possible compression; *LACONIC* implies brevity to the point of seeming rude, indifferent, or mysterious; *SUMMARY* suggests the statement of main points with no elaboration or explanation; *PITHY* adds to *SUCCINCT* or *TERSE* the implication of richness of meaning or substance; *COMPENDIOUS* applies to a treatment at once full in scope and brief and concise in treatment.

con-cision \kän-sizh-ən *n* [ME, fr. L *concision-*, *concisio*, fr. *concisus*, pp.] (14c) 1 *archaic*: a cutting up or off 2: the quality or state of being concise

con-clave \kän-klāv *n* [ME, fr. MF or ML; MF, fr. ML, fr. L, room that can be locked up, fr. *com- + clavis* key — more at *CLAVICLE*] (15c) 1: a private meeting or secret assembly; *esp*: a meeting of Roman Catholic cardinals secluded continuously while choosing a pope 2: a gathering of a group or association

con-clude \kän-klüd *vb* *con-clud-ed*; *con-clud-ing* [ME *concluden*, fr. L *concludere* to shut up, end, infer, fr. *com- + claudere* to shut — more at *CLOSE*] *vi* (14c) 1 *obs*: to shut up: *ENCLOSE* 2: to bring to an end *esp*. in a particular way or with a particular action (~ a meeting with a prayer) 3 *a*: to reach as a logically necessary end by reasoning: *infer* on the basis of evidence (~ concluded that her argument was sound) *b*: to make a decision about: *DECIDE* (concluded he would wait a little longer) *c*: to come to an agreement on: *EFFECT* (~ a sale) 4: to bring about as a result: *COMPLETE* ~ *vi* 1: *END* 2 *a*: to form a final judgment *b*: to reach a decision or agreement *syn* see *CLOSE, INFER* — **con-clud-er** *n*

con-clu-sion \kän-fr. *conclusus*, *con-* INFERENCES taken as: the last part strength or sk station *d*: t pleading in lav *con-clu-sive* \-l 2: putting an — **con-clu-sive** *adj* *syn* *CONCLUSIVE* — *an end. CONC ends a contro an implication to what is put con-coct* \kän- together, fr. c prepare by cor coct-er *n* — *con-con-i-tance* *adj*: a conjunc-tion of accomp- *con-com-i-tant* *adj* *comitari* to acc- comes compari subordinate or *con-com-itant* *n* connected with *con-cord* \kän- *fr. concord-, co. HEART*] (14c) *neous* occurren- pression of agr CORD 2: agi: grammatical: *con-cord-dance* \k- dantia, fr. L *co concord-, conco words in a bool texts* 2: *CONCI con-cor-dant* \-n: CONSONANT, *AI con-cor-dat* \kän- *concordatus*, pp. agreement betw- lation of ecclesi *con-cours* d'e-lej- gance, lit., comp- cles and access- lence of appeara *con-course* \kän- *cours*, fr. L *conci more at CONCUR merging* 2: a r together 3 *a*: space or hall (as *con-cres-cence* \k- scent-, *con-cresce* *con-crescere* to grow- tion of particles- gence and fusior mordium of an ei *con-crete* \kän- *con-crescere*] (14c *poem* is ~, *poetry* one solid mass- experience of ac- *REAL, TANGIBLE* *adv* — **con-crete** *adj* — **con-crete** \kän-k- to form into a s actual or real: c with, form of, or- *con-crete* \kän-k- tion or coalesc- hard strong build portland cement) sufficient water t: a waxy essence and used in perflu concrete poetry *n* by the graphic pa conventional arra **con-cre-tion** \kän- *a*: a hard usu. a living body *b*: a composition diffi aqueous solution i state of being con ary \-sha-ner-ē *g* *con-cret-ism* \kän- *abstract things as co — con-cret-ist* \-k- *con-cret-ize* \-iz- *v* or definite (tried t- iza-tion) \kän-k- *con-cu-bi-nage* \kär- sons not legally *m* *con-cu-bine* \kän-k *com- + cubare* to socially recognized